

THE NEWS.

If the news by our despatches from Mobile may be believed, the rebels in that locality are involved in a new trouble, which from this time forth will be more likely to increase than diminish, all over the Jeff-
erson. From present indications it will not be long before the leaders in this most assured rebellion will be calling for the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the wrath of an incensed people.

Another rebel steamer, the *Mayflower*, has fallen into the hands of our cruisers off the Florida coast.

An expedition up the James river, by our forces, resulted in the loss of 80 men in killed, wounded and missing. The one-my lost 150 men.

The rebels are showing signs of vitality in Western Virginia, but they have made no headway against our forces as yet.

Washington dates bring little of interest.

The last foreign arrival brings news which looks to the settlement of vexed questions in the old world.

Capture of "Little Six."

Intelligence from Pembina announces the capture of the Sioux Chief Little Six.

Since the death of Little Crow, he has been the ruling spirit among the hostile Indians.

The capture was effected by British subjects, who drugged the savage and gave him chloroform, and then brought him into the camp of our forces under command of Major Hatch.

STATE NEWS.

The Sabbath School at Menasha, with an average attendance of 76 members has furnished nineteen young men for the war. The Saw Mill and Spoke and Hub Factory of Charles Mathieu in Menasha, caught fire on Saturday night, the 30th ult. and burned to the ground. The fire consumed a large quantity of material and stock, much of which was in an advanced state of manufacture. Loss about \$3000 upon which there was no insurance.

The Madison Patriot devotes the whole inside of its daily issue to the advertising of a work it facetiously calls the "Logic of History," the said history being made up of scraps of official letters and reports and heavily interlarded with extracts from the more bitter of copperheads' journals of the day; the whole illustrated, annotated, improved and embellished by the frequent remarks of the Editor. It is a delightful *melange* and doubtless will astonish the world when it appears in a full and ponderous volume, bound in "calf," or "sheep."

DESERTERS STILL COMING IN.—A Virginian just from Brooke County, Va., states that Rebel deserters are coming in in large numbers, all expressing themselves as tired of serving in the Rebel ranks, and all anxious to take the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation. A large number have already done so, and one company of redeemed rebels have been sent to the field in our service, and another is soon to follow.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—The Governor has appointed A. H. Barnes, of Delavan, C. D. Long and Hollis Latham, of Elkhorn, members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the term of three years commencing on July 1st, 1864.

GEN. MAEDE has been quite ill for a number of days at his home in Philadelphia. Although much better, he is not likely to be able to resume duty in a number of days.

The depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in Camden, was entirely destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock on Friday morning last. Nine freight cars, five cars loaded with Government hay, three emigrant cars, one hospital car, two cars filled with hogs and sheep, and a horse and mule, together with a steam fire engine, waiting transportation to New York for repairs, were destroyed.

FROM THE 13TH REGIMENT.—A correspondent from the 13th regiment, writing from Nashville under date of Jan. 29th says the regiment has re-enlisted and will soon be home on a furlough.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The following incident, which occurred in the President's house, will appeal to every heart. It reveals unmistakably the deep kindness of the President's character:

"At the reception Saturday afternoon at the President's house, many persons present noticed three little girls, poorly dressed, the children of some mechanic or laboring man, who had followed the visitors into the house to gratify their curiosity. They passed round from room to room, and were hastening through the reception room with some trepidation, when the President called to them, 'Little girls! are you going to pass me without shaking hands?' Then he bent his tall, awkward form down, and shook each little girl warmly by the hand. Everybody in the apartment was spell-bound by the incident, so simple in itself, yet revealing so much of Mr. Lincoln's character."

"It," says Dr. Holmes, "you should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I would look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercy; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessing; only the iron in God's sand is gold."

—Never do anything rash on an empty stomach. It almost always gets people into trouble, and often into jail. If there is one institution more than another to be worked on a vacuum, it is that charming, equilibrating arrangement just under the diaphragm. Try a few and so.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

NUMBER 279.

THE NEW NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The First National Bank of this city, has received and put in circulation some of its \$5.00 and \$10.00 notes. They are very handsome, and will be hard to counterfeit; The following is a description of them:

"The engraving on the back of the smallest denomination (five dollars) is Vanderlyn's great work of the "Landing of Columbus." The left hand vignette on the face, illustrates the discovery of America by Columbus; and the symbolic design for the right hand end is Columbus introducing the New World to the Old—America being typified by a female figure, led by the hand of Columbus into the presence of Europe and Asia, who are reclining in the foreground, while Africa stands in the background, absorbed by the ceremony.

The back of the ten dollar notes contains a copy of Powers' painting in the Capitol of "Do St. Discovery the Mississippi," and the left hand vignette on the face illustrates a great event of the same epoch, viz., Franklin's discovering the identity of lightning and electricity, while the symbolic design at the right hand end is a spirited figure representing America with an eagle's flight, grasping the lightning. Between the two vignettes on the face of all the notes there are two legends, the upper one showing the national character of the note, and the lower one containing the name and obligation of the association issuing it."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes:

"The popularity of Mr. Lincoln has been as much advanced abroad by his acts as in the United States. His maintenance of the act of emancipation in his annual message has given immense satisfaction to all those not prejudiced by special reasons for the rebellion, and his energy, straightforwardness and honesty, in the midst of such confusion and excitement, called from M. Laboulaye, the other day, at the College de France, before an immense audience of the élite of the intellectual world, the exclamation that Mr. Lincoln was 'a greater man than Caesar!' So, too, I heard a leading French politician say, lately, 'You Americans don't appreciate Mr. Lincoln at his proper value. No monarch in Europe could carry on such a colossal war in front while harassed by so many factions and fault-finders behind. No, you don't give him his due.' From an European point of view the merit of Mr. Lincoln is, in effect, immense; but in a royalist it is the people and not the President who carry on the war. The personal compliment paid to Mr. Lincoln in the above remark is, however, none the less valuable, and on every side I hear people begin to say that Mr. Lincoln will merit more than a biography, he will merit a history."

MILWAUKEE AND DUBUQUE RAILROAD VIA. MONROE, WISCONSIN.—The people of Milwaukee, and the towns and country on the route of the projected road, are thoroughly awake to the importance of the subject. Dubuque must have another road, notwithstanding she is at present unable to build it, though by the aid of other interested capital it can, and will be done. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of the 21st inst., has a lengthy article on the subject, giving good and substantial reasons for the immediate prosecution of the work. There is no use in mincing matters; the Illinois Central, without a double track, and at least four times its present supply of rolling stock, cannot begin to move the immense bulk of freight eastward now being produced from the fields of Northern and Middle Iowa, all of which is tributary to Dubuque, and will come, and must find an outlet eastward. Let another road be constructed and monopolies in transportation will fail hereafter, and business will be done at only remunerative rates, instead of those that are purely speculative—Dubuque *Commercial Reporter*.

LEE'S LAST ORDER.—The following order was recently issued to the rebel army in Virginia by its commanding General. The necessity of such an appeal is significant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, January 21.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—The commanding General considers it due to the army to state that the temporary reduction of rations has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of those charged with its support. Its welfare and comfort are objects of his constant and earnest solicitude, and no effort has been spared to provide for its wants. It is hoped the exertions now being made will render the necessity but of short duration, but the history of our army has shown that the country can require no sacrifice too great for its patriotic devotion.

Soldiers, you tread with no unequal steps the road by which your fathers marched through sufferings, privation and blood, to independence. Continue to emulate, in the future, as you have in the past, the valor in arms, their patient endurance of hardships, their high resolve to be free, which no trial could shake, no bribe seduce, no danger appal, and be assured that the just God, who crowned their efforts with success, will, in His own good time, send down His blessings upon you.

[Signed] R. E. Lee.

The following letter has been received by the Principal of a Public School in England, in reply to a circular asking the opinion of the parents upon the practice of flogging:

"DEAR SIR: Your flogging circular is duly received, I hope as to my son John you will flog him just so often as you like. He's a bad boy is John. Althouth I've been in the habit of teaching him myself, it seems to me he will learn nothing—his spelling is speshall outrageously deficient—Wallup him well, Sir, and you will receive my harty thanks. Yours, Moses Walker, P. S.—Wat accounts for John being such a bad school is that he's my son by my wife's first husband."

—Man is like an onion. He exists in concentric layers. He is born a bulb, and grows by external secretions. The number and character of his involutions certify to his courtesy and culture. Those of the poor are few and coarse. Those of the gentleman are numerous and fine. But strip off the scales from all and you come to the same germ. The core of humanity is barbarism. Every man is a latent savage.

—Never do anything rash on an empty stomach. It almost always gets people into trouble, and often into jail. If there is one institution more than another to be worked on a vacuum, it is that charming, equilibrating arrangement just under the diaphragm. Try a few and so.

—Never do anything rash on an empty stomach. It almost always gets people into trouble, and often into jail. If there is one institution more than another to be worked on a vacuum, it is that charming, equilibrating arrangement just under the diaphragm. Try a few and so.

—Never do anything rash on an empty stomach. It almost always gets people into trouble, and often into jail. If there is one institution more than another to be worked on a vacuum, it is that charming, equilibrating arrangement just under the diaphragm. Try a few and so.

—Never do anything rash on an empty stomach. It almost always gets people into trouble, and often into jail. If there is one institution more than another to be worked on a vacuum, it is that charming, equilibrating arrangement just under the diaphragm. Try a few and so.

—Never do anything rash on an empty stomach. It almost always gets people into trouble, and often into jail. If there is one institution more than another to be worked on a vacuum, it is that charming, equilibrating arrangement just under the diaphragm. Try a few and so.

—Never do anything rash on an empty stomach. It almost always gets people into trouble, and often into jail. If there is one institution more than another to be worked on a vacuum, it is that charming, equilibrating arrangement just under the diaphragm. Try a few and so.

—Never do anything rash on an empty stomach. It almost always gets people into trouble, and often into jail. If there is one institution more than another to be worked on a vacuum, it is that charming, equilibrating arrangement just under the diaphragm. Try a few and so.

—Never do anything rash on an empty stomach. It almost always gets people into trouble, and often into jail. If there is one institution more than another to be worked on a vacuum, it is that charming, equilibrating arrangement just under the diaphragm. Try a few and so.

PEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

—A dying negro was told by his master that he must forgive a certain darkey against whom he seemed to entertain very bitter feelings. "Yes, yes," he replied, "if I die I forgive dat nigger; but if I gets well dat nigger must take care."

—A firm in Cincinnati has received an order from a large plantation in Louisiana for seven hundred plows, forty-two wagons, a lot of harness, thirty carts, one thousand barrels of pork, three hundred tons of hay, besides a quantity of blacksmith's and carpenter's tools, etc.

—A New Orleans letter says that working men are prosperous, wages being very high. There are no slaves, and every able-bodied servant expects twenty dollars per month. The "Yankees" have come in with the "currency" and they want "help." They have taken the stores, put up big red and gilt signs of "Dry Goods," "Yankee Notions," "Produce," &c., and gradually they are making a new city.

—What female recluse is that whose name reads backward or forward is the same? Nun, Whoo lady-like designation is that which is spelled backward and forward the same? Madam. What time is that which is spelled backward and forward? The back of the ten dollar notes contains a copy of Powers' painting in the Capitol of "Do St. Discovery the Mississippi," and the left hand vignette on the face illustrates a great event of the same epoch, viz., Franklin's discovering the lightning. Between the two vignettes on the face of all the notes there are two legends, the upper one showing the national character of the note, and the lower one containing the name and obligation of the association issuing it."

—A cabin boy on board a ship, the captain of which was a religious man, was called to be whipped for some misdemeanor. Little Jack went crying and trembling and said to the captain, "Oh, sir, you will wait until I say my prayers?" "Yes," was the stern reply. "Well, then," replied Jack, looking up triumphantly, "I'll say them when I get ashore."

—A half-furnished fellow in the South-
ern States tells of a baker (whose loaves had been growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less") who, when going his rounds to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked, when the lady within exclaimed—"Who's there?" and was answered—"The baker." "What do you want?" "To leave your bread." "Well, you needn't make such a fuss about it—put it through the keyhole."

The Richmond *Examiner* has an important leader. It says:

—The time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of the Southern armies. Beyond recovering lost positions of territory the true policy now is to risk nothing. Our means of subsistence have been too exhausted to admit of any other than defensive incites, that have become with us now a simple question of endurance with the South. The duration of the war is simply a question of a continued supply of food for the people and the army. At the South can hold out indefinitely. The Richmond Congress can bring her to subjugation in six months by conscripting her present producing classes and thrusting them into an unequal and united army. The great want is food and clothing. The first duty of the government is to provide these supplies, and if they are not provided except by weakening the army, the alternative must be adopted of resting with smaller armies, using the tactics of Fabius, and the strategy of

not going.

—30th.—He is much the same, but still thinks of home, his wife and little girls. I will give him all the attention I can, still it cannot save him. I have never seen one so patient. Not a murmur escapes his lips. He just told me that he "must lie there and suffer all that was allotted him." Said he, "I gave myself to my country, and for her am willing to suffer, and, if necessary, to die."

—31st.—Still weaker. He spoke feelingly of his family and said: "If my wife and the two little girls were only here I could die happy." He is now aware that he cannot last long. A gentleman from your State is here attending to all the men from there, and I presume will attend to his business. I have just left him, quite easy and calm. Will see him again as soon as possible.

—Jan. 2d.—I could not see him yesterday, but to-day find him free from pain and perfectly resigned. Says he is going fast. Spoke cheerfully of his prospects of soon meeting dear friends who have gone before. He wanted me to remain, but I saw that I could do him no good, and talking seemed to fatigue him so much, that I left him, promising to return early tomorrow. I scarcely think he will be there.

—Jan. 3d.—I arrived at hospital at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and your husband had just ceased to breathe. The nurses told me that he died very easy and seemed conscious until the last. He looks as calm as one in a quiet slumber. A serene smile is upon his countenance, and his looks denote that he has left this suffering body behind only to enjoy a happier state of being beyond this sphere. May He who has promised to be the widow's God, and a Father to the fatherless, give you strength to bear this sad bereavement. He is but another to swell the list of victims of this cruel rebellion, and his afflicted friends are still left to suffer on.

—I send you a lock of his hair, which is the only comfort in my power to offer.—With sentiments of true friendship,

"I am your unknown friend,"

"Mrs. N. M. TAYLOR."

The Young Men's Literary Union will meet this evening, at 7 o'clock.

—Lost.—A fur muffler and glove, about one week ago. The finder will confer favor by leaving it at this office.

—The ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society are requested to meet to-morrow at the room of the society, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. By order.

—WATER WITCH.—The regular meeting of this company will be held at their hall on Thursday evening next. A full attendance is requested.

R. W. ROTHROCK, Clerk.

RESCUE HOOK AND LADDER.—Members of this Company are requested to be at their place of meeting this, Wednesday, evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

R. GEDDES, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In Holst, January 19th, by Rev. L. Parry, Mr. JOHN MINTON and Mrs. LOUISA SWATTIS, both of Janesville, Wisconsin.

In Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Pierce, Lt. OTTO H. MORGAN of the 1st Indiana Battery, and Miss MARY F. POMER, of Janesville.

On Jan. 26th inst., by Rev. N. D. Graves, Mr. GEO. C. RATHBUN to Miss MARY A. BODYCOAT, all of Holst.

DIED.

January 26th, ROBERT KING, of Brooklyn, Green

County, Wisconsin, aged 22 years and 8 months, of

the 7th Reg't Wis. Vol.

OFFICERS FOR BAPTIST, Rockton, Roseville, and

and also Chicago, and Rockford, and Rock Island, and

and also Rockford, and Rock Island, and Rock Island, and

and also Rockford, and Rock Island, and Rock Island, and

and also Rockford, and Rock Island, and Rock Island, and

PUBLISHED DAILY IN JAMES' BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.
The terms of the Daily Gazette are as follows, Cash
THE CITY, by carriers, per year, \$7.00
15 weeks
MAIL, ONE YEAR, \$8.00
SIX MONTHS, \$4.00
THREE MONTHS, \$2.00
A. M. THOMSON, W. G. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE NEWS.

If the news by our despatches from Mobile may be believed, the rebels in that locality are involved in a new trouble, which from this time forth will be more likely to increase than diminish, all over the Jeff-
erson. From present indications it will not be long before the leaders in this most
accused rebellion will be calling for the
rocks and mountains to fall on them and
hide them from the wrath of an incensed
people.

Another rebel steamer, the *Mayflower*,
has fallen into the hands of our cruisers
off the Florida coast.

An expedition up the James river, by
our forces, resulted in the loss of 80 men
in killed, wounded and missing. The one-
loss 150 men.

The rebels are showing signs of vitality
in Western Virginia, but they have made
no headway against our forces as yet.

Washington dates bring little of in-
terest.

The last foreign arrival brings news
which looks to the settlement of vexed
questions in the old world.

Capture of "Little Six."

Intelligence from Pembina announces
the capture of the Sioux Chief Little Six.

Since the death of Little Crow, he has
been the ruling spirit among the hostile Indians.
The capture was effected by British sub-
jects, who drugged the savage and gave
him chloroform, and then brought him into
the camp of our forces under command of
Major Hatch.

STATE NEWS.

The Sabbath School at Menasha, with
an average attendance of 76 members, has
furnished nineteen young men for the war.
The Saw Mill and Spoke and Hub Factory
of Charles Mathieu in Menasha, caught
fire on Saturday night, the 39th ult., and
burned to the ground. The fire con-
sumed a large quantity of material and
stock, much of which was in an advanced
state of manufacture. Loss, about \$3000,
upon which there was no insurance.

The Madison *Patriot* devotes the whole
inside of its daily issue to the advertising
of a work it facetiously calls the "Log of
History," the said history being made up
of scraps of official letters and reports and
heavily interlarded with extracts from the
more bitter of copperheads' journals of the
day; the whole illustrated, annotated, im-
proved and embellished by the frequent
remarks of the Editor. It is a delightful
melange and doubtless will astonish the
world when it appears in a full and pon-
derous volume, bound in "calf," or
"sheep."

DESERTERS STILL COMING IN.—A Virginian just from Borokey County, Va., states that Rebel deserters are coming in in large numbers, all expressing themselves as tired of serving in the Rebel ranks, and all anxious to take the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation. A large
number have already done so, and one company of redeemed rebels have been sent to the field in our service, and another is soon to follow.

DEF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—The Governor has appointed A. H. Barnes, of Delavan, C. D. Long and Hollis Latham, of Elkhorn, members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the term of three years commencing on July 1st, 1864.

GEN. MEADE has been quite ill for a number of days at his home in Philadelphia. Although much better, he is not likely to be able to resume duty in a number of days.

The depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in Camden, was entirely destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock on Friday morning last. Nine freight cars, five cars loaded with Government hay, three emigrant cars, one hospital car, two cars filled with hogs and sheep, and a horse and mule, together with a steam fire engine, waiting transportation to New York for repairs, were destroyed.

From the 13th REGIMENT.—A correspondent from the 13th regiment, writing from Nashville under date of Jan. 28th says the regiment has re-enlisted and will soon be home on a furlough.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The following incident, which occurred in the President's house, will appeal to every heart. It reveals unmistakably the deep kindness of the President's character:

At the reception Saturday afternoon at the President's house, many persons present noticed three little girls, poorly dressed, the children of some mechanic or laboring man, who had followed the visitors into the house to gratify their curiosity. They passed round from room to room, and were hastening through the reception-room with some trepidation, when the President called to them, "Little girls! are you going to pass me without shaking hands?" Then he bent his tall, awkward form down, and shook each little girl warmly by the hand. Everybody in the apartment was spell-bound by the incident, so simple in itself, yet revealing so much of Mr. Lincoln's character."

"If," says Dr. Holmes, "you should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I would look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the most, and invisible particles by the mere power of attraction! The unfeeling heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no merits, but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour in God's heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold."

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 1.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

NUMBER 279.

TERMS PER YEAR, \$2.00.

IN ADVANCE.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

FROM MADISON.

Editorial Correspondent.

Madison, February 2, 1864.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to give the Assistant State Treasurer a salary of \$2,000. A bill has passed for a general law relative to raising money by tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers. Senator Young introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of regulating by law the tariff on railroads, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Upon this question of railroad tariff there is considerable excitement all over the State, as is evidenced by the petitions upon the subject which are daily being presented here. A meeting is called at the City Hall next Friday afternoon to take the matter into consideration and provide means for relief. It is to be hoped that the effort will not all end in smoke. The rates are now ruinous to the producing classes, and there is talk of another advance.

The Senate by a vote of 10 to 14 refused to recede from its amendment to the Starks resolution striking out that part expressing opposition to any proposition of peace. Bill passed to facilitate procuring evidence outside the limits of the State; making the deposit of papers in a Post office properly directed to the Clerk of a Court equivalent to filing them; and authorizing the plaintiff to be sworn and examined on his own behalf when the defendant fails to appear.

Senator Lawrence introduced the motion of James Sutherland and 54 others for relief to the banks of Wisconsin by refunding to them one half of the semi-annual tax. The bill to appropriate \$33,000 to the Wisconsin Institute for the Blind for brooms furnished the State, was passed.

In the Assembly, a resolution asking the Secretary of State to report whether some method cannot be adopted to avoid frauds on the volunteers family aid fund, was adopted. Bills were introduced for encouraging the formation of corporations for mining; and authorizing the city of Madison to compromise its bonded indebtedness.

The Assembly went into committee of the whole on the Senate bill providing for a general law to raise bounties to volunteers, and on Friday, the Assembly referred this bill and the Assembly one on the same subject to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hubbard, Taylor and Geiss.

The snow is nearly a foot deep on the level horne and the sleighing is excellent.

A. M. T.

RAILROAD FROM CAIRO TO ST. LOUIS.—The Cairo papers advocate the building of a railroad direct from St. Louis to Cairo. The want of such a road is felt more and more every year by the rich and productive region lying between the Illinois Central and the Mississippi river. The way traffic of that region would be large and profitable, and the travel between two such important points as Cairo and St. Louis, would make it one of the busiest roads in the West. So important and greatly needed a road as this cannot remain unbuilt.

DEMAND FOR FREIGHT CARS.—The Government has great need of freight cars for transportation South. In December 100 freight and 100 stock cars and six locomotives, belonging to the Michigan Southern Railroad, and a large number also belonging to the Central, were called into requisition by the Government. Mr. Rice, the Superintendent of the Michigan Central, recently received orders from the Government Superintendent of Transportation at Chicago, to send 1,000 cars and several locomotives.

The scarcity of cars on the roads causes much inconvenience to the business public.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES B. CLAY.—A telegram from Montreal announces the death of Hon. James B. Clay, ex-minister to Portugal and ex-member of Congress from the Ashland District, Kentucky.

Mr. Clay was the son of Hon. Henry B. Clay, was born in 1817, and inherited his father's estate, on which he lived, with his mother, until the breaking out of the rebellion.

He then took an active part with the South, but before he could carry out his views, was arrested at Cincinnati, in company with sixteen of his confederates, on the 25th of September, 1861, and was confined at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky. He was subsequently committed for trial at Louisville, Kentucky, and on the 30th of September was admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars to appear at the next January term of the United States Court.

He forfeited his bonds and lost the country, dying in self-imposed exile in Canada.

MICHIGAN.—The State Treasurer of Michigan reports that, during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1863, the total receipts into the treasury were \$3,481,074.60, of which \$2,030,310 was derived from sale of bonds. The total payment for the year were \$3,127,555.52, of which \$1,072,185 was paid for the redemption of bonds.

The balance in the treasury is \$34,121.08. The amount expended by the State for war purposes during the year was \$229,003.84. The debt of the State is \$2,063,250.80, aside from the trust fund debt which is \$1,100,218.84.

PILE UP ON.—The Sierra Democrat, a paper published at Downieville, California, and for a long time one of the most persistent of Democratic organs in the whole country, gives the following amusing list of contents of its whilom yoke fellow in politics:

CONTENTS OR SERGE'S GLOSS.—Nigger, nigger, more nigger, big nigger, little nigger; abolition, John Brown, Stonewall Jackson's grave; nigger, nigger, black nigger, yellow nigger; C-3-a-t-t-u-t-i-o-n; peace on any terms; Seminole; confederation and abomination; nigger, nigger; lots of nigger, gords of nigger; Puritan Intolerance and religious persecution; nigger, nigger, nigger, heaps of nigger, get out of the way, nigger, nigger here and nigger there; more Puritan Intolerance; religious persecution and illiberality towards adopted citizens; God bless Jeff, Davis and I-n-A-B-e-L-i-n-u-s; nigger, nigger, no end to the nigger; more about Stonewall Jackson's grave; Puritan Intolerance and religious persecution; nigger, nigger, nigger; well-fed nigger slaves of the South; poor starving white slaves that the North; despotism, famine and ruin stare us in the face; down with the fractious Abolition Administration at Washington; nigger, nigger, nigger; and so on ad infinitum.

THE earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were \$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were

\$2,900,000; an increase over the previous year of \$276,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were</

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

FROM MADISON.

Editorial Correspondence.
MADISON, February 2, 1863.
A bill has been introduced in the Senate to give the Assistant State Treasurer a salary of \$2,000. A bill has passed for a general law relative to raising money by tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers. Senator Young introduced the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of regulating by law the tariff on railroads, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Upon this question of railroad tariff there is considerable excitement all over the State, as is evidenced by the petitions upon the subject which are daily being presented here. A meeting is called at the City Hall next Friday afternoon, to take the matter into consideration and provide means for relief. It is to be hoped that the effort will not all end in smoke. The rates are now ruinous to the producing classes, and there is talk of another advance.

The Senate by a vote of 10 to 14 refused to recede from its amendment to the Senate's resolution striking out that part expressing opposition to any proposition of peace. Bills passed to facilitate procuring evidence outside the limits of the State; making the deposit of papers in a Post office properly directed to the Clerk of a Court equivalent to filing them; and authorizing the plaintiff to be sworn and examined on his own behalf when the defendant fails to appear.

Senator Lawrence introduced the memorial of James Sutherland and 54 others for relief to the banks of Wisconsin by refunding to them one half of the semi-annual tax. The bill to appropriate \$33,000 to the Wisconsin Institute for the Blind for brooms furnished the State, was passed.

In the Assembly, a resolution asking the Secretary of State to report whether some method cannot be adopted to avoid frauds on the volunteers' family aid fund, was adopted. Bills were introduced for encouraging the formation of corporations for mining; and authorizing the city of Madison to compromise its bonded indebtedness.

The Assembly went into committee of the whole on the Senate bill providing for a general law to raise bounties to volunteers; and on rising, the Assembly referred this bill and the Assembly one on the same subject to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hubbell, Taylor and Goode.

The snow is nearly a foot deep on the level here and the sleighing is excellent.

A. M. T.

RAILROAD FROM CAIRO TO ST. LOUIS.—The Cairo papers advocate the building of a railroad direct from St. Louis to Cairo. The want of such a road is felt more and more every year by the rich and productive region lying between the Illinois Central and the Mississippi river. The way traffic of that region would be large and profitable, and the travel between two such important points as Cairo and St. Louis, would make it one of the busiest roads in the West. So important and greatly needed a road as this cannot be built.

DRYING FOR FREIGHT CARS.—The Government has great need of freight cars for transportation South. In December 100 freight and 100 stock cars and six locomotives, belonging to the Michigan Southern Railroad, and a large number also belonging to the Central, were called into requisition by the Government. Mr. Rice, the Superintendent of the Michigan Central, recently received orders from the Government Superintendent of Transportation at Chicago, to send 1,000 cars and several locomotives. The scarcity of cars on the roads causes much inconvenience to the business public.

VERMONT RAILROADS.—The aggregate length of the railroads in Vermont is five hundred miles, and some of them have been running for fifteen years, yet with the exception of two persons who were killed by a car blown from the track at Manchester, no one has ever been killed inside of any passenger car in the State.

CLOSING HOSPITALS PROPOSED.—Col. Hamlin, Medical Inspector, has reported in favor of closing several of the hospitals. This movement is a step in the right direction, and it is averred that if all the soldiers now in hospital, who are able to take the field were to be discharged, other hospitals would also be temporarily closed, thus relieving the Government of a large outlay.

PUBLISHING.—The *Sierra Democrat*, a paper published at Downieville, California, and for a long time one of the most persistent of Democratic organs in the whole country, gives the following amusing list of contents of its whilom joke fellow in politics:

"CONTENTS OF SECRET JOURNALS."—Nigger, bigger, more nigger, big nigger, little nigger; abolition, John Brown, Stonewall Jackson's grave; nigger, nigger, black nigger, yellow nigger; C. S. A. etc., etc., etc.; peace on any terms; emancipation; combination and abomination; nigger, nigger, lots of nigger, cords of nigger; Puritan Intolerance; abridgment of our sacred liberties; nigger, nigger, heaps of nigger, get out of the way nigger, nigger here and nigger there; more Puritan Intolerance; religious persecution and illiberality towards adopted citizens; God bless Jeff Davis, and d—n. A. B. Lincoln; nigger, nigger, no end to the nigger; more about Stonewall Jackson's grave; Puritan Intolerance and religious persecution; nigger, nigger, nigger, well-fed nigger slaves at the South, and poor starving white slaves at the North; despotism, sarcasm, and ruin stand us in the face; down with the fratricidal Abolition Administration at Washington; nigger, nigger, nigger, etc., and so on and so forth.

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were \$9,000,000, an increase over the previous year of \$675,562.

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF LIQUORS MANUFACTURED IN THE COUNTRY.—The total value of all kinds of distilled liquors made in the United States in 1860 was \$24,243,176. The product and value was distributed in the country as follows:

State	Value
New England States	\$148,320
Middle States	158,290
Western States	44,740,193
Oregon and California	803,235
Southern States	13,149,475

The State of New York stands first of all the States as the manufacturer of whisky, high wines and alcohol. Illinois stands next, and Ohio next:

Gallons.	Value.
New York, per annum	21,927,789
Illinois	16,165,789
Ohio	13,149,475

Kentucky, where all the "Bourbon" is supposed to come from, makes but 3,000,000 gallons of whisky, high wines and alcohol.

The whole country produces less than three million and a half gallons of gin and brandy per annum, and about 4,000,000 gallons of what is called New England rum.

The total value of malt liquors manufactured in the country in 1860 was \$18,601,225. The manufacture was distributed as follows:

Bottles.	Value.
New England States	\$10,400
Middle States	1,759,551
Western States	1,157,151
Oregon and California	61,924
Southern States	4,000

New York manufactures more malt liquors than any other State. Pennsylvania stands next, Ohio and Illinois next:

Gallons.	Value.
New York, per annum	\$306,348
Pennsylvania	355,397
Ohio	320,081
Illinois	218,013

Ohio and California are the great wine producing States, as yet—the former producing in 1860, 562,540 gallons, and the latter 49,516 gallons.

HOW TO THAW FROZEN FLESH.—The New York Post says frozen flesh should never be rubbed. The juices of the flesh, when frozen in their minute saccus or cells, at once become ice in each of these enclosures, crystals, having a large number of angles and sharp points; and hence rubbing the flesh causes them to cut or tear their way through the tissues, so that when it is thawed the structure of the muscle is more or less destroyed. The proper mode of treatment is this:

When any part of the body is frozen, it should be kept perfectly quiet till it is thawed out, which should be done as promptly as possible. As freezing takes place from the surface inwardly, so thawing should be in the inverse order, from the inside outwardly. The thawing out of a portion of the flesh, without at the same time putting the blood from the heart into circulation through it, produces mortification; but by keeping the more external parts still congealed till the internal heat and the external blood gradually soften the more interior parts, and produce circulation of the blood as fast as the thawing takes place, most of these dangers are obviated. If the snow which is applied to be colder than the frozen flesh, it will still further abstract the heat and freeze it worse than before. But if snow of the same temperature, it will keep the flesh from thawing till the heat from the rest of the body shall have effected it, thus preventing gangrene. Water in which snow or ice has been placed, so as to keep its temperature at 32° Fahrenheit, is probably better than snow.

LYON'S KATHAIROH.—Lyon's Kathairoh—Kathairoh is from the Greek word "Katharos" or "Katharos," signifying to cleanse, regenerate, and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring, and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again made and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

About three weeks ago the gallantry of our friend wall-ugh got him into a new difficulty. Shortly before that time there came to Jackson from Baton Rouge, a female merchant by the name of Mrs. Fisher, on a trading expedition. She had sold out her calicoes and other articles, and received in payment a bale of cotton, which, with herself, she desired to transport to Baton Rouge. Yielding to the solicitations of Mrs. Fisher, our refugee undertook to drive her team as far as Murdock's Ford, on Thompson's Creek. On their way thither they were so unfortunate as to meet Colonel Scott's Commissary, Miller, who, although not appearing particularly to notice Mrs. Fisher and her attendant, yet sent back a file of soldiers to arrest them both, and with orders to seize the team and bale of cotton at night only.

Our informant traveled two hundred and fifty-five miles between his escape from the guard and his arrival at Jackson, in the vicinity of which he was secretary by some friends for three months, being able to visit his family at night only.

PERSONAL ADVENTURE—ARREST OF A FEMALE TRADER.

The small planters are generally Unionists. As he approached their houses, he would see the proprietors, distrustful of his purposes, flying from the back doors to the woods. Some places he approached for food and shelter with great caution and distrust. At one place, the proprietor observing his habitation, called out to him: "Come in, stranger, nobody will hurt you; none of them d—d cavalry is here at present, but I expect they'll be after me soon. Stay a week, stranger!"

PERSONAL ADVENTURE—ARREST OF A FEMALE TRADER.

Our informant traveled two hundred and fifty-five miles between his escape from the guard and his arrival at Jackson, in the vicinity of which he was secretary by some friends for three months, being able to visit his family at night only.

ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO.—The gallantry of our friend wall-ugh got him into a new difficulty. Shortly before that time there came to Jackson from Baton Rouge, a female merchant by the name of Mrs. Fisher, on a trading expedition. She had sold out her calicoes and other articles, and received in payment a bale of cotton, which, with herself, she desired to transport to Baton Rouge. Yielding to the solicitations of Mrs. Fisher, our refugee undertook to drive her team as far as Murdock's Ford, on Thompson's Creek. On their way thither they were so unfortunate as to meet Colonel Scott's Commissary, Miller, who, although not appearing particularly to notice Mrs. Fisher and her attendant, yet sent back a file of soldiers to arrest them both, and with orders to seize the team and bale of cotton at night only.

White Mrs. Fisher was vehemently protesting against this treatment our refugee, unnoticed, slipped out of sight into the woods; but Mrs. Fisher and her cotton were taken back to Jackson, whether also, were the refugees, and secreted himself in the house of a friend. Here he again met Mrs. Fisher, who informed him that Scott was very angry at his escape, and gave orders to have the d—d soudiers shot at sight." This determined him to escape from Jackson; and so, on the night of Christmas, he bade farewell to his family, proceeded to Port Hudson, and having reported to the Provost Marshal, was sent to this city, where he has procured another certificate of his oath of allegiance, his first one having been destroyed by a rebel. His chief desire is to get his family from Jackson, and we sincerely trust that he will receive all the aid necessary to accomplish this result. He has a promising son who is an unwilling soldier in the rebel army, and another whose life was thrown away at Chancellorsville.

WHITE MRS. FISHER.—White Mrs. Fisher was vehemently protesting against this treatment our refugee, unnoticed, slipped out of sight into the woods; but Mrs. Fisher and her cotton were taken back to Jackson, whether also, were the refugees, and secreted himself in the house of a friend. Here he again met Mrs. Fisher, who informed him that Scott was very angry at his escape, and gave orders to have the d—d soudiers shot at sight." This determined him to escape from Jackson; and so, on the night of Christmas, he bade farewell to his family, proceeded to Port Hudson, and having reported to the Provost Marshal, was sent to this city, where he has procured another certificate of his oath of allegiance, his first one having been destroyed by a rebel. His chief desire is to get his family from Jackson, and we sincerely trust that he will receive all the aid necessary to accomplish this result. He has a promising son who is an unwilling soldier in the rebel army, and another whose life was thrown away at Chancellorsville.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES B. CLAY.—A telegram from Montreal announces the death of Hon. James B. Clay, ex-minister to Portugal and ex-member of Congress from the Ashland District, Kentucky.

Mr. Clay was the son of Hon. Henry B. Clay, was born in 1817, and inherited his father's estate, on which he lived, with his mother, until the breaking out of the rebellion. He then took an active part with the South, but, before he could carry out his views, was arrested at Cincinnati, in company with sixteen of his confederates, on the 25th of September, 1861, and was confined at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky. He was subsequently committed for trial at Louisville, Kentucky; and on the 30th of September was admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars to appear at the next January term of the United States Court.

He forfeited his bonds and left the country, dying in self-imposed exile in Canada.

MICHIGAN.—The State Treasurer of Michigan reports that, during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1862, the total receipts into the treasury were \$3,481,676.60, of which \$2,050,310 was derived from sale of bonds. The total payments for the year were \$3,127,555.52, of which \$1,972,185 was paid for the redemption of bonds. The balance in the treasury is \$34,121.05. The amount expended by the State for war purposes during the year was \$22,903.94. The debt of the State is \$2,965,290.80, aside from the trust fund "debt" which is \$1,100,218.44.

THE FINANCES OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The message of Governor Borenson, of West Virginia, presented to the legislature on the 20th ult., says: "On the 1st of January there was a balance in the treasury of \$4,000,000, of which \$2,050,310 and this, too, after paying out \$315,075, since the 20th of June last, and in spite of the fact also that not more than one-half of our counties pay any tax at all, and only part of the remainder pay their full proportion. The Governor gives it as his opinion that when peace is restored, and the now State enters fully on the development of its resources, its people will pay less taxes in proportion to the value of their property than the people of any State in the Union."

AFRICAN PROVERBS.—He who disappears another is not worthy to be trusted.

A pig which has swallowed in its own mire seeks a clean person to rub against. When you are warned, warn yourself. Peace is the father of friendship.

He who strives to shake the trunk of a tree, only strikes himself.

It is easy to cut a dead elephant to pieces, but no one dares attack a live one.

A master dealt with gently, prospers; but a master dealt with violently, brings vexation to the author.

The time may be very long, but a lie will be discovered at last.

The dust of a buffalo is lost in the dust of an elephant.

He who slaps hands for a fool to dance is no better than the fool himself.

All men are related to one another.

He who cannot take up an art, yet tries to take up an elephant, will find out his folly.

He who sees another's faults, talks about them, but covers his own with a pot-sherd.

An ungrateful guest is like the lower jaw, which when the bodies die in the morning, falls away from the upper by night time.

The London Times, in its review of the messages, says that President Lincoln can congratulate himself on the popularity of his emancipation policy, and it adds: "It has pleased the Democratic party in the North by an amount of moral cowardice to which history furnishes no parallel, to turn their backs on themselves and their antagonists to the mere question of carrying on the war was to keep up a position by which everything was to be lost and nothing was to be gained."

The earnings of the Chicago & Rock Island Rail Road for the year 1863, were \$9,000,000, an increase over the previous year of \$675,562.

STORY OF A SOUTHERN REFUGEE.

An Inside View of the State of Mississippi, the People Loyal to the Old Government—Refugees from Conscription.

From the New Orleans Era.

We have been favored by an interview with a highly intelligent Union refugee from Jackson, Louisiana, a gentleman of considerable local influence in the parish of East Feliciana. Having, by taking the oath of allegiance, rendered himself obnoxious to the rebel military authorities in that vicinity, about the 10th of August, he was arrested and sent to Logan, in Mississippi. Logan ordered him to be taken south and impressed into the rebel service at Mobile. On the way thither he slipped from the guard while they were asleep, and after two weeks of adventurous travel and skulking, arrived secretly at his home in Jackson.

The State of New York stands first of all the States as the manufacturers of whisky, high wines and alcohol. Illinois stands next, and Ohio next:

Gallons.	Value.
New York, per annum	21,927,789
Illinois	16,165,789
Ohio	13,149,475

Kentucky, where all the "Bourbon" is supposed to come from, makes but 3,000,000 gallons of whisky, high wines and alcohol.

The whole country produces less than three million and a half gallons of gin and brandy per annum, and about 4,000,000 gallons of what is called New England rum.

The total value of malt liquors manufactured in the country in 1860 was \$18,601,225. The manufacture was distributed as follows:

Bottles.	Value.
New England States	\$10,400
Middle States	1,759,551
Western States	1,157,151
Oregon and California	61,924
Southern States	4,000

New York manufactures more malt liquors than any other State. Pennsylvania stands next, Ohio and Illinois next:

Gallons.	Value.
New York, per annum	\$306,348
Pennsylvania	355,397
Ohio	320,081
Illinois	218,013

Ohio and California are the great wine producing States, as yet—the former producing in 1860, 562,540 gallons, and the latter 49,516 gallons.

<

DEATH.

For the Janesville Gazette.—There is a walking shadow in the wind. That troubles me—in vain I smile and sigh, for still above my wildest, gayest notes, I hear the low, sad, melancholy sound. And when with blushing cheek and lip I brush The notes of joy I listen, then I feel As if an icy breath fell on my cheeks. As if a cold hearted rest on my heart, And then, I think of death.

I look around—

Without the snow is falling soft and still, And wrapping up the earth in spotless white, Spreading the poor, dead, withered leaves and flowers; And the sad winter winds sing round. And chanted low dirges for the summer's dead. Within my home looks rarely bright and fair, And dear ones gather round the hearth at ore, All gather, not a single link of love. I'm broken from the chain, no vacant chair, And dear one smile upon me, and fond arms Fold round me, and soft lips are pressed to mine, But over then I start and look around; As if a sudden strange guest had come, And then—I think of death!

Why is it thus?

It is not fear, I do not fear to die, For God is good, and he would take me home. To that bright world of joy, and peace, and love. But life has grown so beautiful to me; It shows rich, priceless blessings at my feet. And garlands over head with thornless boughs. And could I turn away from all of these, And lay my hand within the icy chasm Of death, and go down to the silent land Without a pang of grief, or shrinking dread.

All close doors us, over hovering near,

Orin death stands waiting for the hour to come When he may bear our souls away to God.

And it is well that sometimes we should hear A warning in the moaning sounds that wail.

Their salutes out upon the quivering air;

That sometimes in our wildest, gayest hours,

Its icy breath should sweep across the soul;

That sometimes we should almost hear the dash

Of cold waves up against the shores of time,

Or that dark river flowing in our midst.

Else in our blindness we could never pause

To think of the hereafter—or of death.

The strange mysterious future that we dread,

Until we see with eye of faith the hands

Stretched out to lead the golden strand,

Beyond the river to that fair, bright land,

Whereto the city of our God is set.

On our foundation, and where we may dwell,

Forever in the light and joy of Heaven.

CORA MAY.

DREYFUS, Feb. 21, 1864.

Phrenological Character

OF MR. MARY MILLBERRY, ESQ., GIVEN AT THE OFFICE OF PROF. JOSH. BILLINGS, PHRAC-

TICAL PHRENOLOGIST, PRIZE \$4.

Amidness.—Big. Sticks out like a hor-

net's nest. You ought to be able to live

in your human family with yore bump at onct. You will never be a widdere-

long; not enny.

Pogey.—Yu have got the natral wa—

A splendid bump. It feels like a dim-

kratck bump, too. Monny a man has got

to be a konsistible with haf yore bump.

Konsistible.—Slightly, very much.

Yu might fit a woman, but fit, natch,

I shud like to bet on the woman. This

bump wants poultising.

Vittles.—Bi thunder what a bump I shud

think yu end ca a hoss and cart and chuse

the driver three miles, without enny prak-

. Thunder & Lightning! what a bump!

Let Barum git his hand on this bump!

And you're fit for a konsistible with haf yore bump.

Konsistible.—Slightly, very much.

Yu might fit a woman, but fit, natch,

I shud like to bet on the woman. This

bump wants poultising.

Greenbacks.—Well developed. A gor-

gus back. A fortin to enny man. Yu

kant help but die rich if this bump don't

go back on ya. Gorjus bump! huppo

man! dih when yu feel it like it don't

hav enny sorrow for yore relations that

this bump won't heel.

MACHINISTS.

BADGER!

1862! 1863! 1864!

GOOD! BETTER! BEST!

THE

BADGER DRILL!

MERETOFORK KNOWN AS

THE JESSUP DRILL!!

AS MADE BY

R. J. RICHARDSON,

is now vastly improved, and will hereafter be called

the BADGER. The Badger processes all the good qual-

ties of the old drill, and is much more valuable.

The Badger principle of the new Drill is the same as

the old, but the working arrangement is quite different,

and very much improved.

The workmanship is also much better than the old

Drill. We will not claim that the Badger is better

than other Drills, but we will claim that it is better

than any other, including my own supervision, and

our will that it should be compared with the best

Drill made.

The frames are made of summer seasoned white oak

from the forests of Indiana. The poles and rods are

drawn and forged from the best materials.

The bars for the reliable Black River Iron Works

of James H. & Co. The various sizes of wrought

iron are from numerous rolling mills of Pittsburgh

and New York.

THE POINTS ARE CAST STEEL,

from the celebrated Sheffield works of Singer, Nicoll

& Co. The blades are from the Ohio Steel Co., de-

cated from the best quality of dry wood

Wm. Froelich, Germany. No ploughs have been spared

to obtain the best material—the workmanship will

show that it is the best.

To those who know the old Drill it is only necessary

to say that the Badger is like—it only better. To

those not acquainted with the old Drill, we

would say that the Badger Drill is more accurate in its

feeding than any other drill introduced.

That it is lighter and easier for the team to

than any other.

That it will distribute any kind of grain grown in

this region. That it will

Plant Corn in Rows or in Hills!

Any distance apart, from three to six feet.

That the Badger is warranted to perform in a good

and workmanlike manner, all that is required of any

Drill. On trial, it does not perform, it can be re-

turned to the manufacturer, and all damage will

be paid for.

In consequence of the large advance in cost of all

kinds of material, the Badger must be sold at advanced

price over last year.

Prices of the Badger for 1864:

3 tooth Drill.....\$5 10 tooth Drill.....\$56

10 tooth Drill.....\$6 12 tooth Drill.....\$64

Five dollars added for Grass Sower. Four horse

Drill will be made to order on short notice.

Price of 12 tooth Drill and Sower, \$120.

ALL AND SEE THE BADGER DRILL,

At Richardson's Hardware Store, Main St., Janesville.

R. J. RICHARDSON,

Janesville.

FOR SALE—Two Copies of the

Congressional Globe for the year 1862, with an

appendix. They are nicely bound, and are very de-

sirable to any one who may want such books.

Janesville, January 1st, 1864.

R. T. PEMBERTON, Sheriff of Rock Co.

Sweet's Inflatable Mortar.

For Sale, at the Sign of the Golden Sheep, Main St.,

Colwell.

Janesville.

Janesville, January 1st, 1864.

Janesville, January 1st, 1

LOCAL MATTERS

an interesting conversation, and what came of it.

"Good morning, neighbor Hoyt."

"Good morning, Mr. Ward, good morning. Are you just on the way from town?"

"Yes, I went in yesterday."

"What's the news, and what did you get for wheat?"

"Well, I heard something about running Ben Butler for the next President, but I was in a hurry, so hurried for Old Abe and left. I got \$1.15 for my wheat."

"That's pretty good. By the way, neighbor Hoyt, have you got any good wheat to sell me next spring?"

"Well, yes, I guess I can spare you some. How much do you want?"

"Well, I shall want to sow 80 acres; twice 80 is 160. I shall want 160 bushels."

"What! 160 bushels on 80 acres? You don't mean to say you sow two bushels to the acre, do you?"

"Oh! yes. I always sow two bushels of wheat to the acre."

"But do you think it necessary to sow so much to the acre?"

"Well, you see, there is a good deal that don't grow to amount to anything, because we can't cover it up deep enough to keep the rains from washing it out of the ground. I remember last spring when I sowed my acre lot, and dragged it both ways, and left it in good shape, all covered nicely. There came a smart shower on it three or four days after, and the next day I was going across it, and I declare there was sight of it on top of the ground, and of course we have to sow enough to allow for what we don't cover, and what the rain uncovers."

"Oh! yes, Mr. Ward, that's the way with broadcast sowing, I know. But, why don't you get a drill, and then you would save all that waste? I have had one of Richardson's drills for two years, and I don't sow but one bushel and a half to the acre, and I think it is enough, and as good as two bushels broadcast."

"But how is that, neighbor Hoyt. I don't see how you can make that out."

"Well, you see the drill is made so you can gauge it just any depth you wish. Then, you know, the drill leaves the wheat in a little furrow, so that when it rains or the wind blows it covers the wheat deeper instead of uncovering it."

"Well, now I like that first rate. I've heard about these drills but never thought they were what they were cracked up to be. How is it about working them, some say it is very hard work for the team?"

"Well, you see there is a good deal of difference in drills. Mine is out of Richardson's 11 tooth, made two years ago, and it runs very light. I would as soon my colts would draw it as to draw a drug."

Now I don't see how that is, for neighbor Bennett has a 9 tooth drill and he told me it was very hard work for his large team."

"Well, I guess he is one of the Ohio Drill. I am told that they do run hard."

"But what should make the difference, I wonder?"

"Oh! it is the way they are geared. If you should see the machine you would see once."

"How does Richardson sell his drills this year?"

"Well, I paid eighty dollars for mine two years ago, but I guess they are higher now, for he has improved them very much this year."

"Well, I am just going to town, and I'll go and see Richardson; if I should get a drill it would save me 40 bushels of wheat, according to your figures, that would be forty dollars at least."

"That's so. Then there is your oats and barley besides."

"Well, you may save me 120 bushels of wheat, and I will get one of Richardson's drills. I see he says we need not keep them if they don't work well. Good day."

Feb. 1, 1861. 2044-24w4

THE KEY NOTE!

BY WM. B. BRADBURY.

PARLOR LUTE!

COMPILATION BY HILL HIGGINS.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop!

Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, of their Emigration to New England, 1630.

BY ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Together with a great variety of other new and valuable publications!

Just Received at SUTHERLAND'S.

December 30th, 1860.

REMOVAL!

WILSON'S MUSIC STORE,

Moved to the store opposite Myers Block, two doors west of the Post Office, where there may be found a good assortment of

Pianos, Melodians & Harmoniums

also all the latest popular publications of

SHIRLEY MUSIC

including a very great variety of Patriotic Songs. We keep a large assortment of

Musical Merchandise and Instruction Books.

For every instrument now in use, we have also BOYD'S PIANO FORTY TURNING SCALE, for tuning Pianos & Melodians in ten temperatures. Any person who can tune two strings in unison or octaves, can tune the instrument. Its object is to enable those who play the Piano to tune their own instruments.

We would call the attention of all lovers of music to the new instrument which we have just received called the

New American Organ.

R. D. & H. W. Smith, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, finished in white, in elegantly polished rosewood case.

Small, medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Small, medium and large sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

Medium and large sizes.

Large, medium and small sizes.

LOCAL MATTERS.

In interesting conversation, and what came of it.

"Good morning, neighbor Hoyt."

"Good morning, Mr. Ward, good morning."

"Are you just on the way back to town?"

"Yes, I went in yesterday."

"What's the news, and what did you get for wheat?"

"Well, I heard something about running Bon-Buster for the next President, but I was in a hurry, so hurried for Old Abe and left. I got \$1.15 for my wheat."

"That's pretty good. By the way, neighbor Hoyt, have you got any good seed wheat to sell me next spring?"

"Well, yes, I guess I can spare you some. How much do you want?"

"Well, I shall want to sow 80 acres twice 80x160... I shall want 160 bushels."

"What 160 bushels on 80 acres? You don't mean to say you sow two bushels to the acre, do you?"

"Oh! yes, I always sow two bushels of wheat to the acre."

"But do you think it necessary to sow so much to the acre?"

"Well, you see, there is a good deal that doesn't grow in amount to anything, because we can't cover it up deep enough to keep the rains from washing it out of the ground. I remember last spring when I sowed my ten acre lot, and dragged it both ways, and left it in good shape, all covered nicely. There came a smart shower on it three or four days after, and the next day I was going across it, and I declare there was sight of it on top of the ground, and of course we had to sow enough to allow for what we don't cover, and what the rain uncovers."

"Oh! yes, Mr. Ward, that's the way with broadsowing, I know. But, why don't you get a drill, and then you would save all that waste? I have had one of Richardson's drills for two years, and I don't sow but one bushel and a half to the acre, and I think it is enough, and as good as two bushels' broadcast."

"But how is that, neighbor Hoyt. I don't see how you can make that out."

"Well, you see the drill is made so you can gauge it just any depth you wish. Then, you know, the drill leaves the wheat in a little furrow, so that when it rains or the wind blows it covers the wheat deeper instead of uncovering it."

"Well, now I like that first rate. I've heard about those drills but never thought they were what they were cracked up to be. How is it about working them, some say it is very hard work for the team?"

"Well, you see there is a good deal of difference in drills. Mine is one of Richardson's 11 tooth, made two years ago, and it runs very light. I would as soon my team would draw it as to draw a dray."

"Now I don't see how that is, for neighbor Bennett has a 9 tooth drill and he told me it was very hard work for his large team."

"Well, I guess his is one of the Ohio Drill, I am told that they do run hard."

"But what should make the difference, I wonder?"

"Oh! it is the way they are geared. If you should see the machine you would see one."

"How does Richardson sell his drills this year?"

"Well, I paid eighty dollars for mine two years ago, but I guess they are higher now, for he has improved them very much this year."

"Well, I am just going to town, and I'll go and see Richardson; if I should get a drill it would save me 40 bushels of wheat, according to your figures, that would be forty dollars at least."

"That's so. Then there is your oats and barley besides."

"Well, you may save me 120 bushels of wheat, and I will get one of Richardson's Drills. I see he says we need not keep them if they don't work well. Good day."

Feb. 1, 1864. 2624d-24wt

THE KEY NOTE!

BY WM. B. BRADBURY.

PARLOR LUTE!

COMPILED BY HILL HIGGINS.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop!

Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, of their Migration to New England, 1630.

BY ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Together with a great variety of other new and valuable publications!

Just Received at

SUTHERLAND'S.

December 30th, 1863.

REMOVAL:

WILSON'S MUSIC STORE,

removed to the store opposite Myers Block, two doors west of the Post office, where there may be found a good assortment of

Pianos, Melodians & Harmoniums

Books,

for every instrument in use. We have also

BOSTON'S PIANO FORTE TURNING SCALE,

for tuning Pianos or Melodians in every temperature.

Any person who has a piano or melodian in use, is welcome to have it tuned.

Office Over McKey's Clothing Store.

Residence corner of Main and North Second street, Janesville.

TAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

CONCRETED LYE.

An article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and liquid, and the strength of golden lye. Price

Per pound.

C. D. COLWELL.

For Ten Cents Per Bag!

On and after this date.

J. J. CLARK.

January 27, 1864. 2624d-24wt

New American Organ.

B. D. & H. W. Smith, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with treble and bass, calculated in time, and with a bell, and a bellows, and a piano for part use, also in black walnut and oak for church, school, library, &c. For sale at the music store of

D. D. Wilson, Janesville, Wis.

doctldw11

COMMERCIAL.

INTERESTING CONVERSATION, and what came of it.

"Good morning, neighbor Hoyt."

"Good morning, Mr. Ward, good morning."

"Are you just on the way back to town?"

"Yes, I went in yesterday."

"What's the news, and what did you get for wheat?"

"Well, I heard something about running Bon-Buster for the next President, but I was in a hurry, so hurried for Old Abe and left. I got \$1.15 for my wheat."

"That's pretty good. By the way, neighbor Hoyt, have you got any good seed wheat to sell me next spring?"

"Well, yes, I guess I can spare you some. How much do you want?"

"Well, I shall want to sow 80 acres twice 80x160... I shall want 160 bushels."

"What 160 bushels on 80 acres? You don't mean to say you sow two bushels to the acre, do you?"

"Oh! yes, I always sow two bushels of wheat to the acre."

"But do you think it necessary to sow so much to the acre?"

"Well, you see, there is a good deal that doesn't grow in amount to anything, because we can't cover it up deep enough to keep the rains from washing it out of the ground. I remember last spring when I sowed my ten acre lot, and dragged it both ways, and left it in good shape, all covered nicely. There came a smart shower on it three or four days after, and the next day I was going across it, and I declare there was sight of it on top of the ground, and of course we had to sow enough to allow for what we don't cover, and what the rain uncovers."

"Oh! yes, Mr. Ward, that's the way with broadsowing, I know. But, why don't you get a drill, and then you would save all that waste? I have had one of Richardson's drills for two years, and I don't sow but one bushel and a half to the acre, and I think it is enough, and as good as two bushels' broadcast."

"But how is that, neighbor Hoyt. I don't see how you can make that out."

"Well, you see the drill is made so you can gauge it just any depth you wish. Then, you know, the drill leaves the wheat in a little furrow, so that when it rains or the wind blows it covers the wheat deeper instead of uncovering it."

"Well, now I like that first rate. I've heard about those drills but never thought they were what they were cracked up to be. How is it about working them, some say it is very hard work for the team?"

"Well, you see there is a good deal of difference in drills. Mine is one of Richardson's 11 tooth, made two years ago, and it runs very light. I would as soon my team would draw it as to draw a dray."

"Now I don't see how that is, for neighbor Bennett has a 9 tooth drill and he told me it was very hard work for his large team."

"Well, I guess his is one of the Ohio Drill, I am told that they do run hard."

"But what should make the difference, I wonder?"

"Oh! it is the way they are geared. If you should see the machine you would see one."

"How does Richardson sell his drills this year?"

"Well, I paid eighty dollars for mine two years ago, but I guess they are higher now, for he has improved them very much this year."

"Well, I am just going to town, and I'll go and see Richardson; if I should get a drill it would save me 40 bushels of wheat, according to your figures, that would be forty dollars at least."

"That's so. Then there is your oats and barley besides."

"Well, you may save me 120 bushels of wheat, and I will get one of Richardson's Drills. I see he says we need not keep them if they don't work well. Good day."

Feb. 1, 1864. 2624d-24wt

ELDER & PEASE.

DRY-GOODS.

DRY-GOODS.